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THE TABLET.—No. LII.

"When a man doth think of any thing that is paſt, he looketh down upon the ground; but when he thinketh of ſomething that is to come, he looketh up towards the heavens."

THE lively image, we form of approaching pleaſures, conſtitutes one of the moſt ſublime ſources of human felicity. There is ſcarce a man in the univerſe, in the vigor of life, whoſe heart is not often exhilirated with the hopes of ſeeing better days. Nature has provided the charms of anticipation to conſole us under the preſſure of paſt misfortunes and to ſtimulate us into new efforts. It exonerates part of the load we ſhould otherwiſe bear from actual evils, and relieves the painful impreſſions that are apt to be excited upon a retroſpective view of our affairs.

No man, however pure and elevated may be his principles, however prudent and fortunate may be his conduct, can look back on the different ſtages of his exiſtence without ſome ſenſations of diſapprobation and ſorrow. His reflections can never produce ſuch a degree of approbation and rapture as to afford a permanent and infallible ſecurity againſt the aſſails of a vexatious or a melancholy ſpirit. The reflections even of a good man can not alone infuſe ardour and tranſport into the ſoul. He muſt imagine as well as reflect. A young man bows down his head, when he thinks of what is paſt; and elevates it, when he looks into future ſcenes. An old man ceaſes to feel pleaſure in what is before him, he is diſſatisfied with what is paſt, and his head is perpetually bowed down.

Old men, as well as others, may derive conſolation from anticipating the happineſs of a future ſtate of exiſtence. But it is the deſign of this diſcuſſion only to treat of anticipation as a natural operation of the mind, and to ſuggeſt how far ſuperior its pleaſures generally are to thoſe of reflection. It would be well for men to attend more cloſely to the ſtructure of their mental qualities; and to bring themſelves into ſuch habits of contemplation as will render old age leſs inſupportable than moſt men find it.

The reflections that follow a life devoted to the cauſe of honor and virtue are no doubt a ſource of ſome felicity. It is worthy the purſuit of every perſon, if it had no other advantage than what reſults merely from reflecting on it. But the conſtitution of our nature is ſuch, that our lively, tranſporting pleaſures muſt proceed from anticipation. Old men gain, by an attachment to certain habits, part of what they loſe in the diminiſhed vigor of their anticipations. It is therefore of importance that all men ſhould form ſuch habits, as will not be unworthy a rational being in the laſt periods of his continuance on earth; and ſuch as will probably beſt aſſimilate with that purer ſtate of exiſtence, of which, as the doctrines of our religion inform us, all good men will participate.

EARLY MARRIAGE.

Original Letter from Dr. FRANKLIN *to* JOHN ALLEYNE, *Eſq.*

DEAR JACK,

YOU deſire, you ſay, my impartial thoughts on the ſubject of an early marriage, by way of anſwer to the numberleſs objections which have been made by numerous perſons to your own. You may remember when you conſulted me on the occaſion, that I thought youth on both ſides to be no objection. Indeed, from the marriages which have fallen under my obſervation, I am rather inclined to think that early ones ſtand the beſt chance for happineſs. The tempers and habits of the young are not yet become ſo ſtiff and uncomplying as when more advanced in life; they form more eaſily to each other, and hence many occaſions of diſguſt are removed. And if youth has leſs of that prudence which is neceſſary to manage a family, yet the parent and elder friends of young married perſons are generally at hand, to afford their advice, which amply ſupplies that defect; and by early marriage youth is ſooner formed to regular and uſeful life; and poſſibly ſome of thoſe accidents or connections that might have injured the conſtitution or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented. Particular circumſtances of particular perſons may poſſibly ſometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that ſtate; but in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the preſumption is in nature's favor, that ſhe has not judged amiſs in making us deſire it. Late marriages are often attended too with this further inconvenience, that there is not the ſame chance that the parents ſhall live to ſee their offſpring educated. Late children, ſays the Spaniſh proverb, are early orphans; a melancholy reflection to thoſe whoſe caſe it may be! With us in America, marriages are generally in the morning of our life; our children are therefore educated and ſettled in the world by noon; and thus our buſineſs being done, we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful leiſure to ourſelves, ſuch as our friend at preſent enjoys. By theſe early marriages, we are bleſt with more children, and from the mode among us, founded by nature, of every mother ſuckling and nurſing her own child, more of them are raiſed. Thence the ſwift progreſs of population among us, unparalleled in Europe. In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you moſt cordially upon it. You are now in the way of becoming a uſeful citizen, and you have eſcaped the unnatural ſtate of celibacy for life, the fate of many here who never intended it, but who, having too long poſtponed the change of their condition, find at length that it is too late to think of it; and ſo live all their lives in a ſituation that greatly leſſens a man's value—an odd volume of a ſet of books bears not the value of its proportion to the ſet—What think you of the odd half of a pair of ſciſſars?—it can't well cut any—it may poſſibly ſerve to ſcrape a trencher.

Pray make my compliments and beſt wiſhes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I ſhould ere this have preſented them in perſon. I ſhall make but ſmall uſe of the old man's privilege, that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with reſpect; it will procure reſpect to you, not from her only, but from all that obſerve it. Never uſe a ſlighting expreſſion to her, even in jeſt; for ſlight in jeſt, after frequent bandyings, are apt to end in angry earneſt. Be ſtudious in your profeſſion, and you will be learned. Be induſtrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be ſober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy! At leaſt you will by ſuch conduct, ſtand the beſt chance for ſuch conſequences. I pray God to bleſs you both! being ever your affectionate friend,

B. F.

RINGWORMS, ITCH, &c.

THIS is a cutaneous diſtemper very common among the Europeans in Bengal, as well as among the natives; and as the diſorder is very prevalent in this country alſo, we preſent our readers with the following extract, containing a remedy for ſo diſtreſſing a complaint, which has hitherto frequently baffled the firſt medical abilities.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the Faculty at Fort St. George, to Doctor B. of the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

"Sir PAUL JODDRELL, from his ſkill in Botany, has made a diſcovery which is likely to prove of the greateſt importance to the health and eaſe of Europeans in India; and will tend to the extirpation of that cruel and moſt tormenting of all maladies the Ringworms; and the remedy is as ſimple as it is efficacious. It conſiſts in nothing more than a frequent embrocation, or friction of the parts where the eruption prevails, with common *muſhroom ketchup*. This remedy, ſimple as it appears, has never been known to fail in removing the ringworms, Itch, or any other cutaneous eruption, after every other noſtrum has failed.

"Sir Paul accounts for the efficacy of this Vegetable Curative, in the known noxious property of the muſhroom to all animalcula. The ſolution or eſſence of this Fungus is proved by this diſcovery, to bear ſuch enmity to the minute inſect which is the occult cauſe of this diſorder, that it immediately perforates the cuticle, and totally extirminates the infection. The experiment is eaſy, and a trial is recommended to thoſe afflicted with ringworms, tetters, or eruptions of any kind."

The "Worceſter Speculator" *is an excellent writer in Mr. Thomas' Maſſachuſetts' Spy.—We have frequently enriched the Miſcellany of the Gazette, by extracts from his publications—and we doubt not the following obſervations and facts from his 63d number will be generally acceptable.*

"THE times are truly hard, and ſo will they ever be when intemperance prevails—when the people prefer the diſſipation of a tavern to the cultivation of their fields. But happily for the community theſe habits ſeem now to be faſt growing into diſrepute; and temperance, economy, and induſtry ſeem now to be eſteemed objects of importance: And experience will probably ſoon convince us, that we can labor as well, and enjoy our health better without inflammable ſpirits than with them. Probably not a quarter part ſo much rum has been drank in this part of the country the laſt year as was in the ſpace of a year at the cloſe of the war. Some of our principal retailers have not, if we can believe their aſſertions, ſold ſo many pints of rum the laſt year as they did gallons the year before; and then the quantity was much diminiſhed from that which was ſold a few years earlier. Our taverns too are generally ſtill and quiet, and rarely do we find people of the vicinity reſorting to them, but on buſineſs of ſome public occaſion. Many of our principal farmers, in different parts of the country, have nobly broke through the pernicious cuſtom of treating their laborers with rum; and they will not employ thoſe who will not ſerve them without ſpiritous liquors. And they have found their account in it the preſent year—for it has been very obſerveable in the courſe of the paſt ſummer, that thoſe who have hired without ſupplying with ſpirits have had the beſt workmen and a plenty of them, and their work has been done the moſt neatly and with the greateſt diſpatch.

The mechanics alſo in many places, and eſpecially the moſt reputable of them, have almoſt forſaken their cups. And men of buſineſs of all kinds appear to be convinced that they can conduct their affairs better without ſpiritous liquors than with them. In this way a great ſaving has been made the laſt year by the citizens in general: And let any one judge if any inconveniences have reſulted from theſe ſavings."

The following is the Speech *of* WARREN HASTINGS, *Eſq. made at the concluſion of the third Year ſince the commencement of his Trial.*

"MY LORDS,

"MAY I be permitted to offer a few words to your Lordſhips? I find myſelf unequal to the occaſion which ſo ſuddenly calls upon me to ſtate to your Lordſhips what I feel of the unexampled hardſhips of this trial. I came here to-day utterly unprepared for ſuch an event, as that which I perceive now impending; I therefore intreat your Lordſhips' indulgence for a few moments while I recollect myſelf.

"I muſt beg you will be pleaſed to conſider the ſituation in which I ſtand, and the awe which I muſt unavoidably feel, in addreſſing this auguſt aſſembly. I have already, in a petition preſented to your Lordſhips in the beginning of this year, repreſented the hardſhips and grievances which I tho't I had ſuſtained when only one year of this impeachment had paſſed. Theſe have accumulated; many of them have proportionably accumulated with the time that has ſince elapſed, But in my ſenſe of them they have been infinitely aggravated, when I have ſeen ſo little done, and ſo much time expended; ſuch a long period conſumed, and yet not one tenth part of one ſingle article of the twenty, which compoſe the charge, brought to a concluſion on the part of the proſecution only. If five months have been thus conſumed, what period, my Lords, muſt I eſtimate, as neceſſary for the remainder of the impeachment.

"My life, in any eſtimation of it will not be ſufficient. It is impoſſible that I ſhould ſurvive to its cloſe, if continued as it has hitherto proceeded; and, although I know not what to make the ſpecific prayer of my petition, I do beſeech your Lordſhips to conſider what injury my health and my fortune muſt ſuſtain, if it be your determination that I muſt wait till it ſhall pleaſe the juſtice or the candor of the Honorable Houſe of Commons, which has impeached me before your Lordſhips, to cloſe this proſecution.

"My Lords, I hope I ſhall not be thought to deviate from the reſpect which I feel, equally I am ſure with any man living, for this high Court, if I ſay, that had a precedent exiſted in England, of a man accuſed and impeached as I have been, whoſe trial had actually been protracted to ſuch a length, or if I had conceived it poſſible that mine could have been ſo protracted—I hope your Lordſhips will pardon me if I ſay—I would at once have plead guilty. I would not have ſuſtained this trial. I would have reſted my cauſe, and my character, which is much dearer to me than life, upon that truth which ſooner or later will ſhew itſelf. This, my Lords, I would have done, rather than have ſubmitted to a trial, which of itſelf has been a puniſhment a hundred times more ſevere than any puniſhment your Lordſhips could have inflicted upon me, had I plead guilty. What muſt I not continue to experience, by a life of impeachment!

"And now, my Lords, I beg leave to ſubmit my cauſe to your Lordſhips, well knowing, that if it is in your power to apply a remedy to the hardſhips which I have ſuſtained, and to thoſe which I am yet likely to ſuffer, your Lordſhips will do it. I cannot be ſo unreaſonable as to expect that your Lordſhips ſhould waſte more of your time in the continuation of this trial, when the year is ſo far advanced, and when, by the cuſtom of the Parliament, it has been uſual for your Lordſhips

to retire from the buſineſs of the ſeſſion. I do, therefore, humbly ſubmit myſelf to your Lordſhips juſtice and goodneſs. Yet, if the Honorable Managers could propoſe a ſhort time, ſuch a period as your Lordſhips could afford, in order to cloſe this impeachment, which I have been told (perhaps falſely) was to end with the preſent article, I ſhould be willing in that caſe even to wave my defence, rather than protract the deciſion to another year, or it may be for many years; I would pray your Lordſhips to proceed to judgment on the evidence which my proſecutors have adduced for my conviction.

" My Lords, I hope I have ſaid nothing that is diſreſpectful to your Lordſhips; I am ſure I have felt no other ſentiments than thoſe of deference and reſpect for this great aſſemby."

LORD CHANCELLOR. " Mr. Haſtings, the Lords will certainly take into conſideration every thing of the ſort that has been ſaid on your part, and which can poſſibly be conducive to the juſtice of the caſe: You will recollect that this is not at the inſtance of the Managers at all, but merely with a view to ſee how the beſt juſtice can be done. In any rule the Lords ſhall come to, they will undoubtedly entertain a full conſideration of all thoſe things which have been obſerved to you."

MR. HASTINGS. " My Lords, I rely with perfect confidence on your Lordſhips judgment."

A general murmur ran through the Court when he concluded. It ſtruck us that every ſpectator drew a compariſon in his own mind, between the fate of the man who had loſt, and of the man who had preſerved an empire to Great Britain.

The Lords then retired to their own chamber, and preſently a meſſage was ſent to the Commons, that they would proceed further on this Trial on the firſt Tueſday after the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

Thus ended the third year of this extraordinary Trial.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS.

VENICE, JULY 22.

AT length the republic are forced into the war with the Infidel, whoſe reſiſtleſs ſpirit has cauſed the apathy of the governing power. The navy is divided into three branches; one intended to carry on an expedition againſt the Barbary coaſt, one to ſcour the middle ſeas, and the other to protect the trade at home. Our Senate have voted a million and a half of gold ducats for this purpoſe, which is the greateſt ſum employed for that ſervice in upwards of ſeventy years. The neceſſity, however, juſtifies the expence.

EDINBURGH, AUGUST 6.

On Monday ſe'nnight as three young girls were bathing in the river Dee, near Kirkcudbright, two of them were unfortunately drowned, and the third would undoubtedly have ſhared the ſame fate had it not been for the aſſiſtance of a dog, which caught her by the hair of her head while going down. The girl when ſhe found herſelf ſeized by the ſagacious animal, graſped it with an eagerneſs natural to one in her ſituation, which would have rendered ſuch aſſiſtance abortive, but for the timely interference of a man from the ſhore, who, ſeeing the perilous ſituation in which ſhe was, humanely ventured into the water, and laid hold of the dog, which ſtill held her faſt, and by this means ſaved her life.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

FROM PARIS.

From thirty to forty heads are ſtill called for by the Nation, (not the populace) and, if got hold of, will probably be in danger. M. LE NOIR, the late Lieutenant of the Police, is ſaid to be apprehended, and the noted BEAUMARCHAIS is ſtrictly ſeeking after.

Efficacious meaſures are taken by the city and the permanent committee, headed by Mr. Baily and M. de la Fayette, to prevent a repetition of bloody and irregular executions; all the ſuſpected and accuſed perſons are to be inſtantly conveyed to the abbaye St. Germain, and kept there under guard of the armed citizens till trial. Over the priſon is this inſcription—*Accuſed, under the hand and ſafe-gnard of the nation.*

Addreſſes are coming in from all the towns and corporate bodies, requiring permiſſion to form militias in their reſpective diſtricts; a meaſure which will certainly be adopted: The whole difficulty lies in aſcertaining what part of the executive power ſhall have their formation.

AUGUST 4. There are two hundred and ſixty female convicts on board the ſhip bound to New South Wales. The crew, including officers, are about thirty in number; each of them will doubtleſs ſelect a *mate* for the voyage, and government have ſent them *baby-clothes* on board for ſixty infants, on the probability that each of the choſen *ladies* may have *twins*.

A beautiful girl is amongſt the number of unhappy creatures under ſentence of tranſportation, who a ſhort time ſince figured about town in the firſt ſtile of elegance.

The committee of the Hotel de Ville in Paris has employed every means to ſearch after, and inveſtigate all circumſtances, which can tend to throw any light on the horrid plot that was prepared againſt the people, and the city in particular. The utmoſt vigilance has therefore been obſerved, in ſending every paper to the committee, which has been found on thoſe perſons who have been arreſted in attempting to eſcape. The moſt important documents from which any thing can be drawn were found in the portfolio of M. Bethier, and in the pormanteau of the Prince de Lambeſc, whoſe equipage was ſtoped, altho he himſelf eſcaped. What has been already done, is thus related to us:

" This infernal cabal (the Queen's party) did not propoſe to diſmiſs M. Neckar till the 16th of July at night, at which time the army, under Marſhal Broglio, were to enter Paris, and ſeize on the principal poſts in the city, which were to be guarded with cannon. The next morning it was to be propoſed to the National Aſſembly, to regiſter the King's laſt declaration; and in caſe of non-compliance, the States General were to be diſmiſſed, and a new Aſſembly to be convened, to meet next November, which was to preclnde a double repreſentation of the Third Eſtate, viz. the latter was only to have an equal number of votes as the other two orders.

" The King's declaration was to be ſent to all the provincial Parliaments and Bailiwicks, and it was expected they would enregiſter it.—47 Members of the National Aſſembly were to be arreſted; and 3 Biſhops, 4 Curates, 57 Nobles, among others the Duke of Orleans, and 23 Commoners, were to be proſcribed.

" A ſubſcription of 12 millions of livres was promiſed among a few of the Nobility and Biſhops but they expected the greateſt aſſiſtance from the iſſuing of 100 millions of paper money, which was to be forced into circulation under a heavy penalty of refuſing it. Theſe notes were already printed off.—The Baron de Bats was to have been at the head of the finances. He had undertaken to make this paper negociable.

" When it was hinted to one of the principal perſons who adviſed this ſcheme, that it was poſſible the National troops would not act under ſuch a ſyſtem—" Good!" ſaid he, " promiſe them but the pillage of Paris, and I'll anſwer for their obedience."

Such were the means intended to reduce the city of Paris, which was to have been the victim of a licentious ſoldiery.

AUGUST 6. The conduct of SPAIN has been charged as inimical to the freedom of France, and if the inſinuation be eſtabliſhed, it will probably be fatal to her tranſmarine intereſts:—Already a participation of her South American colonies between FRANCE and NORTH AMERICA, is ſpoken of among the leaders of the people;—and it is ſaid, the condition of the diviſion is an army of 20,000 men, to be furniſhed by the United States.

Copy of a letter ſaid to be written by his Sardinian Majeſty to the King of France.

" Dear Brother,

" I am ſorry that the meekneſs of your own temper, as well as the inability of your character, joined to the ignorance and treachery of your miniſters, have betrayed you into your preſent unfortunate ſituation; but I can ſee no other remedy, but that your Majeſty muſt haſten to grant of your own accord, what will otherwiſe be extorted by force.

Your affectionate Brother,

July 2, VICTOR AMADÆUS."

AUGUST 8. The four Companies of French guards which continued to do duty over the King's perſon at Verſailles, have now left him, and joining their former comrades, are incorporated into the Verſailles militia:—The Prince de *Poix*, late Captain of the private guard, now commands theſe men; and his Majeſty apprehenſive for the ſafety of his perſon, has written to the Prince, requeſting at leaſt ſome invalids to mount guard at the palace gate. This could not be complied with, as the town's-people inſiſted on doing the duty, which they have regularly performed, having provided themſelves with arms from the armory of the Crown.

M. Touret, an advocate of Rouen, is elected Preſident of the National Aſſembly, in the room of the Duke de Liancourt, whoſe fifteen days are expired.

M. Touret's election is ſaid to have been carried by the intrigues of the Clergy; he is not reſpected in an equal degree with either of the laſt Preſidents; and diſſentions among the Members of the National Aſſembly daily become viſible!—The court party will not fail to make their advantage of this.

The patriotiſm of the young Count de Broglio is the theme of univerſal admiration; he had determined to fulfil his duty as a ſoldier, by obeying his father's orders to fire; but at the ſame time aſſured the Marſhal, that he would place himſelf ſo as to fall the firſt victim of the people.

Rumors of plots and conſpiracies are in circulation; and four people are in cuſtody, charged with attempting to ſet the city on fire.

The Count d'Artois's banker *(Pinet)* has broke for upwards of half a million ſterling; and many circumſtances ſeem to indicate, that the troubles of this country will not be ſo ſoon, or ſo eaſily compoſed as the friends of freedom and humanity had indulged themſelves with the hope of.

FRENCH REFUGEE NOBILITY.

AUGUST 9. M. le Comte d'Artois, M. le Prince de Henain, M. le Marquis de Polignac, M. de Vaudreuil, are at *Namur*.

At *Bruſſels* are the following perſonages:—M. le Prince de Conde, but calling himſelf M. le Comte de Natreuil; Mad. la Princeſſe Louiſe de Conde, under the name of La Comteſſe de Wattin. Mad. la Princeſſe de Monaco, changing her name alſo to la Comteſſe de Levignan—M. le Duc de Bourbon, M. le Duc d'Enghlen, Mad. la Comteſſe Amelie, Duc d'Angouleme, Dnc de Berri, M. le Prince de Conti, Marquis and la Marquiſe de Seran, M. le Marquis and M. la Marquiſe d'Antichamp, M. l'Eveque de Tarpes, M. la Ducheſſe de Brancal, Mlle, de Nieuwenheim, M. le Breteuil, with his daughter and grand daughter, Marquis du Chatelet, Colonel of the French guards, Compte de Choiſeul Meuſe, M. le Chevalier de Virieux, M. le Marquis de Belſunce, Marechal de Camp, M. de la Robert, M. le Comte Ducayla, M. le Chevalier d'Anteuil, M. le Comte d'Anteuil, M. le C. d'Eſpinchal,

AUGUST 11.

At Bruſſels the commotions and apprehenſions of the people were ſuch, on account of the Count D'Artois, the Polignacs, and other offenſive characters taking refuge in that town, that the Magiſtrates publiſhed a notice, by which they were required to leave Bruſſels, and in conſequence, the Comte D'Artois is fled to Turin. The Polignacs are alſo diſperſed, but their deſtination is not as yet known. The Prince de Conde has ſolicited the Emperor's permiſſion to remain, but his Majeſty' determination had not reached Bruſſels when the laſt advices came away.

AUGUTS 12.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

On Tueſday evening, the 4th inſt. the Viſcomte de NOAILLES roſe in the National Aſſembly, and, in a glowing ſpeech ſaid, now was the time for the Aſſembly to prove their genuine patriotiſm to the people, by ſhewing themſelves their affectionate and diſintereſted Repreſentatives, devoid of every motive but the public good; and by giving a great example to nations and to ages, in the ſacrifice of " every abuſive right and privilsge whatſoever," incidental to all the orders, provinces, cities and communities, raiſe the French name to a height unparalleled in hiſtory, and conſecrate their memory as worthy of repreſenting the enlightened knowledge, the courage, the virtue of ſo great and generous a people.

No ſooner had he made a motion for the abolition of the ſeigniorial rights, than the whole body of Nobles and Clergy roſe as it were by one common impulſe to expreſs their warmeſt approbation; and the moſt ſublime ſtruggle took place for ſeveral hours, of who ſhould be the foremoſt in pointing out ſome freſh offering to liberty. The deputies of the provinces, ſuch as Franche, Comte, Burgundy, Brittany, Dauphine, Artois, &c. &c. and of the cities under ſimilar circumſtances of poſſeſſing peculiar privileges and exemptions, joined in the general burſt of freedom; and after an enthuſiaſtic converſation, not debate, which laſted from ſeven o'clock till three in the morning of yeſterday, the following articles were unanimouſly agreed on. I have only time to ſend you the heads of them.

ART. 1. Equality of taxes, to commence from the preſent moment.

ART. 2. The renunciation of *all* privileges for orders, cities, provinces, and individuals, a general uniformity to take place throughout the whole kingdom.

ART. 3. The redemption of all the feudal rights.

ART. 4. Suppreſſion of mortmain and perſonal ſervitude.

ART. 5. The produce of the redemption of the eſtates of the Clergy to be applied to the augmentation of the ſalaries of pariſh prieſts.

ART. 6. The abolition of the game-laws and *capitaineries*.

ART. 7. The abolition of the ſeigniorial juriſdictions.

ART. 8. The abolition of the venality of offices.

ART. 9. Juſtice to be rendered gratuitouſly to the people.

ART. 10. The abolition of the privileged dove cotes and warrens (a dreadful and ſerious grievance to the French peaſant).

ART. 11. The redemption of *tithes* and field rents.

ART. 12. It is forbidden to create in future any rights of the ſame nature, or any other feudal rights whatever.

ART. 13. The abolition of the fees of pariſh prieſts, for births, marriages or deaths, except in cities.

ART. 14. A ſpeedy augmentation of the benefices of pariſh prieſts.

ART. 15. The ſuppreſſion of the *droits d'annates*, or firſt fruits. The ſum paid by France to the Pope on this head, amounted annually to 357,133l. ſterling.

ART. 16. The admiſſion of all rank sof citizens to civil and military employments.

ART. 17. The ſuppreſſion of the duties of removal paid by the pariſh prieſts to the biſhops in certain provinces.

ART. 18. The ſuppreſſion of corporations and wardenſhips.

ART. 19. The ſuppreſſion of the plurality of livings.

ART. 20. A medal to be ſtruck to conſecrate this memorable day, expreſſive of the abolition of all privileges, and of the complete union of all the provinces and all the citizens.

ART. 21. Te Deum to be ſung in the King's Chapel, and throughout all France.

ART. 22. Louis XVI proclaimed the Reſtorer of public liberty.

Theſe reſolutions to be printed, and immediately circulated through the kingdom.

There are ſeveral other articles; ſuch as, the abolition of all unmerited penſions; all artizans to be exempt from taxes, who employ no journeymen; all ſuits for ſeignioral and royal rights now pending in the courts, to be ſuſpended till the conſtitution is completed, &c.

AUGUST 13.

The preamble to the famous Reſolution which followed the ſacrifices made in the National Aſſembly, on Tueſday night, the 4th inſtant, is ſhort and expreſſive:

The ASSEMBLY CONSIDERING—

1. That in a free State, property ſhould be as free as the perſon.

2. That the ſtrength of the empire can reſult only from the entire union of all the parts, and the perfect equality of duties and charges.

3. That all the privileged members, and the repreſentatives of provinces and cities, are chearfully diſpoſed, even in emulation of each other, to make a ſolemn renunciation in the name of their conſtituents, to the nation at large of all their particular right and privileges—

HAVE RESOLVED and DECREED, &c.

The ſacrifices of the 4th inſtant independent of the influence they will have on induſtry and enterprize, will produce ſavings that will fructify the national revenue to an amazing degree. The ſavings in the penſion liſt will be twenty millions of livres a year.

The Viſcount de Veneur has given a noble example of generoſity to his vaſſals. He has an eſtate near Alencon—he aſſembled his vaſſals, and in their preſence burnt all the titles to his ſeignioral rights.

At St. Denys, the tumults of the populace have been attended with very alarming conſequences; the Chief Magiſtrate of the place was ſeized and led to execution: two other obnoxious perſons were alſo butchered. During the uproar, the grand benedictine abbey was attacked for the ſake of its treaſure; but although the riches ſuppoſed to be contained in the royal tombs operated very incentively on the people, in the end they forbore to commit this regi ſacrilege.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 6.

Extract of a letter, dated Louiſville, Aug. 1, 1789.

"This day week the moſt diabolical deſign that ever was formed, was diſcovered in Martinico: It was an inſurrection of the negroes, who were that night to have ſet fire to the large and beautiful town of St. Pierre; while the white people were all in confuſion, and ſtriving to eſcape the flames, they were to be butchered indiſcriminately, man, woman and child. The combuſtibles were laid in upwards of 100 houſes, (conſiſting of hemp dipt in turpentine.) The plot was not diſcovered till 5 o'clock in the evening, when a negro belonging to an old lady, ſtung with remorſe on thinking that he muſt murder the woman who had brought him up from a child, diſcloſed it to her. The troops being thereupon aſſembled, 40 of the negroes were taken, armed with a hanger and long knife—the inſtruments which were in a few hours to have put a period to the exiſtence of upwards of 5000 people. All the inhabitants have been under arms ever ſince, as they are afraid the negroes will attempt to reſque the 40 who are in goal—but this week they will be all reſcued by the grim hand of death in the dreadful form of the rack. As it is only ſix hours paſſage to Martinico, I ſhall go there to ſee the execution, to be convinced if the rack is the terrible thing it is repreſented.

Extract from Lindſays Hotel Diary, Sept. 20.

We have juſt received a particular account of the loſs of the ſhip William and Thomas, Capt. Hunter, of Stockton, from Gibralter for Patuxent. That on the 20th of Auguſt they ſuppoſed themſelves nigh to the coaſt of America, but the weather proving hazy for five days they could get no obſervation; and the wind during that time blowing from N. E. cauſed a heavy ſwell, which, with the current, ſet them much nigher the Carolina coaſt than they imagined: The wind increaſing they drove on ſhore in the night of the 24th of Auguſt, and ſtranded. We are ſorry to add, that from the deſolate part of the coaſt on which they were loſt, the materials ſaved could have brought but a ſmall price to the owners.

The Aſſociation of a reſpectable part of the Merchants and Traders of this city, for the diſcouragement of Smuggling, is now on the Coffee houſe table, where it will remain FOUR WEEKS, to be ſigned by thoſe who chuſe to ſupport the meaſure: after which time it will be printed, with the names, in the different newſpapers of this city.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 10.

JUSTICE and MERCY are the pillars that ſupport the throne of the Deity: Human governments formed on theſe principles will ſtand, will flouriſh ſo long as thoſe principles ſhall operate: The experience of all paſt and preſent times confirms the truth of this obſervation:—Happy is that people who poſſeſs the magnanimity of ſpirit, firmly to reſolve that all their public tranſactions ſhall, *under all poſſible circumſtances*, be ſquared by theſe eternal rules of right.

The important object of making proviſion for the payment of public Creditors lay with great weight on the minds of Congreſs; but the variety of other buſineſs that claimed an IMMEDIATE attention; and the uncertainty that reſted upon the operation of the Revenue Syſtem, as to its COMPETENCY and PRODUCE, rendered it highly ineligible to take up ſo complicate, and important a ſubject, when matters were ſo ſituated, that no adequate plans could be adopted: However, to give the moſt poſitive and unequivocal aſſurances of their future determination, on the tenth of Sept. the Houſe of Repreſentatives paſſed a Reſolution to the following purport, viz. That it highly concerns the honor and intereſt of the United States to make ſome early and effectual proviſion in favor of the public Creditors of the Union—and that the Houſe would early in the next ſeſſion take this ſubject into conſideration—and the Secretary of the Treaſury was directed to prepare and digeſt in the receſs, the neceſſary plans for this purpoſe, to be laid before the Houſe at the ſeſſion in January.

There is no act of the National Legiſlature that reflects more diſtinguiſhed honor on the illuſtrious characters which compoſed it, than their determination to eſtabliſh public credit. So great was their ardor to convince the community of their intention to do juſtice to all deſcriptions of creditors, that they could not put off their declarations relative to this ſubject, till funds were brought into actual operation. We accordingly find among their acts that they have honorably recognized the public debts, and given aſſurances that they have it in contemplation to make ſuch proviſion for the purpoſe as the circumſtances of the government will render practicable. This ſhould inſpire hope and confidence in the well-wiſhers of order and juſtice; and ſhould finally extinguiſh the doubts that have been entertained reſpecting the eventual payment of the public debts. It ſhould likewiſe teach the enemies of our government that they have deceived themſelves in expecting that our affairs would continue to wear the ſame diſordered aſpect which formerly characterized them. The confuſion and diſcord that thoſe reſtleſs men have wiſhed and anticipated ſeem, like the contention which Solomon ſpeaks of, to be left off before they are meddled with—For taking all things into conſideration the Legiſlature have made as great advances towards putting into effectual motion the objects of the Conſtitution as any reaſonable man ever expected. We ſtill however muſt bear the complaints of the envious and diſappointed. The oppoſers of every government form no inconſiderable claſs of men. Innumerable are the cauſes which excite diſcontent and clamor; and no period of the world has ever been exempt from men, who take a delight in ſtirring up uneaſineſs among the people, and reproaching the conduct of all the meaſures of government. Let the good citizens of this diſtinguiſhed nation learn to believe that their rulers have ſtronger motives to do good than evil; that it is leſs probable wiſe and well informed men will commit blunders than thoſe whoſe ſituation precludes them from knowing, what are the beſt methods to promote the public proſperity.

There is an unconquerable propenſity in human nature to change,—To this verſatility may be aſcribed a great proportion of the evils of life: It ſeems to be more owing to accident, than to the ſagacity, patience, and perſeverance of mankind in purſuit of proper objects, that they ever enjoy the benefits connected with the beſt deviſed plans—and if America ſhould fail of realizing all that happineſs which ſhe hath anticipated under the New Conſtitution it will be owing more to this cauſe than to any imperfection of the ſyſtem, or (probably) to any faults in the adminiſtration: This ſicklenſs of the public mind has, more than all other cauſes, contributed to keep the people in ſlavery—for the generous exertions of thoſe who would become patriotic leaders, have too often been repreſſed by the dread, that the "HOSANNAS" of To-Day would be ſucceeded by "CRUCIFY HIM" To-Morrow.

The revolution in France is one of the moſt glorious objects that can arreſt the attention of mankind: To ſee a great people ſpringing into light, freedom, and happineſs at once, from the depreſſions of Deſpotiſm and Bigotry, is ſomething ſo novel, and ſo ſurprizing, that the philoſopher is aſtoniſhed, and the whole world contemplates the ſcene with wonder, with rapture, and applauſe. Americans in a particular manner, rejoice to ſee among the moſt ſhining patriots of France, the moſt diſtinguiſhed names of thoſe veterans who fought by her ſide the battles of Freedom.

Is there nothing to be done to meliorate the condition of the lower orders of people in England, Scotland, and Ireland? There is—They too, we truſt, ſhall ere long be completely delivered from every veſtige of feudal tyranny.

ARRIVALS.——NEW-YORK.

WEDNESDAY,	Sloop Sally,	Gorham,	Alexandria,	8 days.
FRIDAY,	Ship Hannah,	Moore,	Barbadoes,	27 days.
	Brig Minerva,	Smith,	Cape de Verds.	
	Schooner Polly,	Locey,	Shelburne,	12 days.
	Sloop Endeavor,	Cunningham,	Richmond.	

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

The SECRETARY of the TREASURY, In obedience to the Order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, of the 17th inſt.

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

THAT the ſchedule No. 1 contains an eſtimate of the total expenditure of the Civil Liſt, for the preſent year, amounting to two hundred and forty three thouſand three hundred and thirty three dollars, and ſeventy eight cents.

That the ſcedule No. 2 contains an eſtimate of the total expenditure for the Department of War, for the preſent year, amounting to one hundred, ſixty three thouſand and ſeventy eight dollars, and ſixty ſix cents.

That the ſchedule No. 3 contains a ſtatement of the amount of Warrants iſſued by the late Board of Treaſury, which remain unſatisfied, being 189, 906 dollars, and 38 cents, which amount, as appears by the ſame ſchedule, compriſes the ſum of 34,657 dollars, and 67 cents, included in the eſtimate for the civil liſt, and the ſum of 25,575 dollars, 34 cents, included in the eſtimate for the Department of War, leaving a ballance of two hundred and eight thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy ſix dollars, and eleven cents, on the civil liſt, and of one hundred thirty ſeven thouſand five hundred and three dollars, and 32 cents, on the Department of War: for which appropriations are requiſite, beſides the amount of the warrants.

The Secretary begs leave to remark, that he has inſerted, in the eſtimate for the civil liſt, the compenſations allowed by the late government to the Paymaſter General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and his Clerks, for the entire year, on the following grounds—The duty aſſigned to the Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by an ordinance of Congreſs of the 7th of May 1787, is to receive from the Diſtrict Commiſſioners, conſtituted thereby, the accounts and vouchers of the ſeveral States, for certain payments and advances on account of the Army and Militia, in the ſervice of the United States, during the late war; and to examine thoſe accounts; paſſing ſuch as are authoriſed by the reſolutions of Congreſs, and ſtating to the General Board of Commiſſioners ſuch as do not fall under that deſcription, with remarks tending to elucidate the nature of the claims they exhibit, to be decided by that board on equitable principles.

Hence the Office of Commiſſioner of Army Accounts forms a part of the ſyſtem of that ordinance which appears to have been recognized as continuing in force by the act for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the Individual States. The Commiſſioner in queſtion reports, that the accounts of New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, and New-York, have been examined, ſtated, and are ready for the General Board; that thoſe of Maſſachuſetts and Rhode-Iſland will probably be finiſhed in the courſe of a month; and that thoſe of New-Jerſey are now alſo under examination.

The Secretary begs leave further to remark, that the annual amount of Penſions to Invalids which has been uſually comprehended in the Civil Liſt, is eſtimated at ninety ſix thouſand and ſeventeen dollars, and eleven cents, as pr. ſchedule No. 4, but it is underſtood, that a conſiderable part of theſe penſions, for the preſent year, has been paid by the reſpective States—though it is not known to what extent.

That there ſtill remain unſatisfied warrants, which were iſſued by the late Superintendant of Finance, to the amount of ninety three thouſand four hundred and ſixty three dollars, and 26 cents, the chief part of which were granted for ſupplies furniſhed to the American Priſoners during the war.

All which is humbly ſubmitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE for the CIVIL LIST of the United States, for the Year 1789.

FIRST.—In relation to the late Government.

For CONGRESS.

	Dol. 90*ths.*	*Dol.* 90*ths.*
The annual allowance made by the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, the 23d Aug. 1787, including the ſalaries of the private Secretary and Steward, houſe rent, and expenſes of the houſhold, is thereby fixed at 8,000 dollars pr. ann. which being eſtimated to the 3d of March, the time fixed for proceedings to commence under the New Conſtitution, is,		1,358 81
The ſalaries to the following officers are computed from 1ſt of January, to the times to which the late Board of Treaſury have iſſued their warrant for payment, under a preſumption, that they were entitled to ſalary until the delivery of the books, papers, and records of the late Secretary's Office of Congreſs, to the Secretary of State:—The Secretary of Congreſs, from 1ſt January to the 30th of June, at the rate of 2,600 dollars pr. ann.	1,300	
Deputy Secretary, ſame time, at 800,	400	
One Clerk to do. do.	450, 225	
One Clerk to the 7th of May, at 450,	158 10	
Door-keeper to the 31ſt March, at 400,	100	
Do. for taking care of Office, for nine months laſt paſt,	40	
		2,223 10
Carried forward,		3,582 1

(To be continued.)

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED,

(IN CONTINUATION.)

THE ninth reaſon is, "becauſe the people "are leſs luxurious than kings or grandees."—That may well be denied. Kings, nobles, and people, are all alike in this reſpect, and in general know no other bounds of indulgence than the capacity of enjoyment, and the power to gratify it. The problem ought to be to find a form of government beſt calculated to prevent the bad effects and corruption of luxury, when, in the ordinary courſe of things, it muſt be expected to come in. Kings and nobles, if they are confeſſed to enjoy or indulge in luxury more than the commons, it is merely becauſe they have more means and opportunities; not becauſe they have ſtronger appetites, paſſions, and fancies, or, in other words, a ſtronger propenſity to luxury than the plebeians, If it ſhould be conceded, that the paſſions and appetites ſtrengthen by indulgence, it muſt be confeſſed too, that they have more motives to reſtrain them; but in regard to mere animal gratification, it may well be denied that they indulge or enjoy more than the common people on an average. Eating and drinking ſurely is practiſed with as much ſatisfaction by the footman as his lord; and as much pleaſure may be taſted in gin, brandy, ale, and porter, as in Burgundy or Tokay; in beef and pudding, as in ortolans and jellies. If we conſider nations together, we ſhall find that intemperance and exceſs is more indulged in the loweſt ranks than in the higheſt. The luxury of dreſs, beyond the defence from the weather, is a mere matter of politics and etiquette throughout all the ranks of life; and, in the higher ranks, riſes only in proportion as it riſes in the middle and the loweſt. The ſame is true in furniture and equipage, after the ordinary conveniences and accommodations of life. Thoſe who claim or aſpire to the higheſt ranks of life, will eternally go a certain degree above thoſe below them in theſe particulars, if their incomes will allow it. Conſideration is attainable by appearance, and ever will be; and it may be depended on, that rich men in general will not ſuffer others to be conſidered more than themſelves, or as much, if they can prevent it by their riches. The poor and the middle ranks, then, have it in their power to diminiſh luxury as much as the great and rich have. Let the middle and lower ranks leſſen their ſtyle of living, and they may depend upon it the higher ranks will leſſen theirs. It is commonly ſaid every thing is regis ad exemplum; that the lower ranks imitate the higher; and it is true: But it is equally true that the higher imitate the lower. The higher ranks will never exceed their inferiors but in a certain proportion; but *diſtinction* they are abſolutely obliged to keep up, or fall into contempt and ridicule, It may gratify vulgar malignity and popular envy, to declaim eternally againſt the rich and the great, the noble and the high; but, generally and philoſophically ſpeaking, the manners and characters in a nation are all alike: the loweſt and the middling people, in general, grow vicious, vain, and luxurious, exactly in proportion. As to appearance, the higher ſort are obliged to raiſe theirs in proportion as the ſtories below aſcend. A free people are the moſt addicted to luxury of any: that equality which they enjoy, and in which they glory, inſpires them with ſentiments which hurry them into luxury. A citizen perceives his fellow-citizen, whom he holds his equal, have a better coat or hat, a better houſe or horſe, than himſelf, and ſees his neighbors are ſtruck with it, talk of it, and reſpect him for it; he cannot bear it; he muſt and will be upon a level with him. Such an emulation as this takes place in every neighborhood, in every family; among artizans, huſbandmen, laborers, as much as between dukes and marquiſſes, and more—thoſe are all nearly equal in dreſs, and are now diſtinguiſhed by other marks. Declamations, oratory, poetry, ſermons, againſt luxury, riches, and commerce, will never have much effect: the moſt rigorous ſumptuary laws will have little more.—"Diſcordia et avaritia, atque ambitio, et cetera "ſecundis rebus oriri ſueta mala, poſt Carthaginis "exeidium maxume aucta ſunt. Ex quo tem-"pore majorum mores, non paulatim ut antea, "ſed torrentis modo præcipitati." Salluſt. in Frag.—In the late war, the Americans found an unuſual quantity of money flow in upon them, and, without the leaſt degree of prudence, foreſight, conſideration, or meaſure, ruſhed headlong into a greater degree of luxury than ought to have crept in in a hundred years. The Romans charged the ruin of their common wealth to luxury: they might have charged it to the want of a balance in their conſtitution. In a country like America, where the means and opportunities for luxury are ſo eaſy and ſo plenty, it would be madneſs not to expect it, be prepared for it, and provide againſt the dangers of it in the conſtitution. The balance, in a triple-headed legiſlature, is the beſt and the only remedy. If we will not adopt that, we muſt ſuffer the puniſhment of our temerity. The ſupereminence of a threefold balance, above all the imperfect balances that were attempted in the antient republics of Greece and Italy, and the modern ones of Switzerland and Holland, whether ariſtocratical or mixed, lies in this, that as it is capable of governing a great nation and a large territory, whereas others can only exiſt in ſmall ones, ſo it is capable of preſerving liberty among great degrees of wealth, luxury, diſſipation, and even profligacy of manners; whereas the others require the utmoſt frugality, ſimplicity, and moderation, to make human life tolerable under them.

The Editor hereof having had his name mentioned, as one of the perſons alluded to in the Reſolve reſpecting the publiſhing of the Debates of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, thinks it not improper to re-publiſh the following from the Daily Advertiſer of the 7th inſtant.

From Mr. Greenleaf's Weekly Regiſter. of Sept. 24.

"THE following motion made by Mr. BURKE on Monday, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, which is ſuppoſed to reſpect FRANCIS CHILDS, Printer of the DAILY ADVERTISER; JOHN FENNO, Printer of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, and THOMAS LLOYD, Editor of the CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER, was laid on the table for the conſideration of the members.

"*Reſolved*, That the ſeveral perſons who have publiſhed the debates of this Houſe, in the Congreſſional Regiſter, and in newſpapers of this city, have miſrepreſented thoſe debates in the moſt glaring deviations from the truth—often diſtorting the arguments of the members from the true meaning—imputing to ſome gentlemen arguments, contradictory and foreign to the ſubject, and which were never advanced—to others remarks and obſervations never made—and in a great many inſtances, mutilating, and not unfrequently ſuppreſſing whole arguments upon ſubjects of the greateſt moment—thus throwing over the whole proceedings a thick veil of miſrepreſentation and error; which being done within the Houſe, at the very foot of the Speaker's chair, gives a ſanction and authenticity to thoſe publications that reflect upon the Houſe a ridicule and abſurdity highly injurious to its privileges and dignity.

"*Reſolved*, That to miſrepreſent the debates of the Houſe, whether it ariſes from incapacity, inattention, or partiality, has a miſchievous tendency to infringe the freedom of debate—and that this Houſe ſhould no longer give ſanction to it."

AS the foregoing motion of Mr. BURKE reſpecting the miſrepreſentations of the debates of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, has been officiouſly printed by THOMAS GREENLEAF; we think proper to acquaint the public that the intended reſolution was publiſhed without the countenance or knowledge of the honorable mover, and as the motion itſelf, extravagant as it is, and which was withdrawn after being faintly ſupported, may leave an unjuſt impreſſion on the minds of the public, we think proper to ſubjoin the following remarks, which we flatter ourſelves will have a circulation and impreſſion, at leaſt co-extenſive with the other.

It is extremely difficult to conceive how any perſon poſſeſſing common ſenſe, could ſo far miſtake the plain, full and poſitive meaning of the debates in the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, as to "miſrepreſent them in the moſt glaring deviations from the truth;" but to "diſtort the arguments from their true meaning," requires ſome degree of ingenuity—it is extremely difficult however to ſuggeſt any plauſible reaſon, which ſhould induce the editors of the debates to do this—The whole world would reſent the inſult, ſo far as it was known; and the publiſhers would riſk the countenance and patronage of the public. It is ſtill more difficult to account for the long ſilence of thoſe who would be more immediately concerned had this been the caſe—it can be imputed only to a conviction in the minds of the majority, that this has never *intentionally* taken place. It *may* have happened that *one* gentleman's name *may* have been placed before the ſpeech of *another*; this *may* have happened without any *deſign* of "imputing to ſome gentlemen arguments contradictory and foreign to the ſubject, and which were never advanced," or "to others, remarks and obſervations which were never made" for *humanum eſt errare*—Mutilations of ſpeeches are ſometimes made with advantage; they ſeem to be the neceſſary conſequence of a very rapid enunciation, or when the ſpeaker's voice is ſmall and low.

It would ſo completely eſtabliſh the reputation of a public regiſter of the debates, to have them *perfectly accurate*, that it is more difficult than all the preceding difficulties, to account for a Printer's *wilfully* making them imperfect, when it is in his power to do otherwiſe—it is a ſort of *felo de ſe* againſt his own intereſt. To attempt to "throw a thick veil of miſrepreſentation and error over the whole proceedings" of the houſe of repreſentatives, would be an undertaking ſo complicate in its nature, and ſo impracticable in its execution, that the perſon who ſhould conceive the idea of making the effort in this land of freedom, and where the public proceedings are upon as the day, would be a fit ſubject for a *ſtrait waiſtcoat*; and this to be done too "at the very foot of the ſpeaker's chair," is ſo ridiculous and abſurd, that it carries its own refutation with it.

From whence it follows, that for a Printer in his publications to miſrepreſent the debates of the houſe, "whether it ariſes from incapacity, inattention or partiality," can have no "tendency to infringe the freedom of ſpeech;" for it is impoſſible that any perſon can ſuppoſe that the houſe could ſanction ſuch publications; nor can any ſyſtem of corruption for deceiving the people be predicated of ſuch publications, as they would certainly appear to be without object or deſign.

The appeal is made to the candid and impartial. The original publiſhers of the debates in the newspapers, never propoſed to give theſe debates ſo as to compriſe the whole of the ſpeeches at full length—Sketches only of the proceedings were their object; they have aimed to be impartial; their labors have met a favorable reception; their own ſentiments have never influenced them in ſtating a ſingle queſtion; and it is not in the power of *any perſon whatever*, to point out an inſtance of their being *controuled* or *influenced* either directly or indirectly, by any man, or body of men, to alter, curtail, mutilate or ſuppreſs an individual ſpeech, that has ever been heard by them, or publiſhed in their papers.

THE WISE RESOLVE.

NO more I'll wander thro' the verdant vales,
No more I'll breathe the balmy weſtern gales,
No more I'll range the once enchanting bow'r,
Nor ſtrole with Laura at the ev'ning hour;
But where yon wall with ivy cover'd round,
Incloſes ſad the village burial-ground,
Where weeping-willows ſpread a penſive ſhade,
And mourn in ſilence for their neighb'ring dead:
There let me walk in melancholy guiſe,
There teach my ſoul t'expand her wings and riſe
Triumphant o'er the grave, and live above the ſkies.

CIVIS.

An ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

(Continued from No. XLVI.)

IN fine, we have not children or dunces to deal with, but a people who have as quick a ſight of their intereſt, and as much courage, readineſs and chearfulneſs to ſupport it, as any people on earth. We can have, therefore, nothing more to do than to make ſuch propoſitions to them as are really for their intereſt, to convince their minds that the thing propoſed is neceſſary and beneficial; and this is to be done, not by refinement of argument, but by deviſing and explaining ſuch meaſures as will, from their nature and operation, produce beneficial effects. We muſt, with candor and fairneſs, in a manner open and undiſguiſed, tell them what we want money for, and how much, and by a wiſe and upright management of their intereſts deſerve and gain their confidence, that their money, when obtained, ſhall to the laſt ſhilling be paid for ſuch neceſſary purpoſes; the tax will then ceaſe to be odious. It will become an object of acknowledged intereſt, and every perſon who ſmuggles or otherways avoids the tax, will be conſidered as ſhrinking from a burden which the public good makes neceſſary. Every attempt of this ſort will become diſreputable and infamous, and when you can connect the tax and character together, there will be little difficulty in collecting it, which will effectually obviate the great objection, viz that it will be impracticable to collect a heavy tax on goods of great value but little bulk, ſuch as ſilks, laces, and the like, becauſe they be eaſily ſmuggled, &c. Whenever they are to be ſold, they muſt be expoſed to view, and let the burden of proof ever lie on the poſſeſſor, that the tax has been *bona fide* paid. I ſhould think it adviſable to commit the management of this matter to the merchants, they are moſt hurt by ſmuggling, and of courſe have the higheſt intereſt in preventing it. It will be ten times more difficult to cheat and impoſe on them, than any others, becauſe the matter falls wholly within their own ſphere of buſineſs. Two of a trade can't cheat one another as eaſy as either of them might cheat a ſtranger. If the merchants would take the matter up, and make it a kind of profeſſional honor to prevent ſmuggling, and ſee that the duty is effectually paid, there is little doubt but they could effect it. All this reaſoning depends on this one principle, viz. that our public meaſures muſt carry in them wiſdom, national fitneſs, juſtice and propriety; then they will gain character, reputation, and confidence among the people at large, and mutual intereſt will ſoon make the government eaſy and effective, every individual will ſoon find his intereſt connected with that of the public, and he will have every inducement both of honor and profit to ſtand well with the government and effectually ſupport it. And in this way, even the great doctrine of taxation itſelf, that common and almoſt univerſal ſource of complaint, may become an object of acknowledged neceſſity, of confeſſed right, and the payment made like that of any other debt, with conviction of right and full ſatisfaction. *(to be continued.)*

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